

ANDOVER TOWNSMAN

Andover, everywhere and always, first, last,—the manly, straight-forward, sober, patriotic, New England Town.—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

VOL. II.

ANDOVER, MASS., FEBRUARY 15, 1889.

NO. 18

WE HAVE STOPPED

Making Heavy-weight Overcoats, a fact that will be deplored by many who have delayed purchasing one of these elegantly made and handsomely made and handsomely trimmed overcoats of

OUR OWN MAKE!

We stopped making these coats once before this season, but the demand for more was so urgent, we put our makers to work again, and now these are going as rapidly as the others did, and we would advise those who are not supplied to get one before the sizes are all broken. We will make no more this season, as our Spring stock demands our attention. Remember, these overcoats are included in our MARK-DOWN. We have a nice, clean stock of medium-priced overcoats at MARK-DOWN PRICES, and we are sorry to say some

Slop-Shop Overcoats,

FROM \$1.50 to \$5.00.

We prefer not to say anything about them. Our intentions are to sell good goods, and not trash, so we will let others do the advertising for these, while we will BLOW for the other.

BICKNELL BROS. LAWRENCE.

J. F. RICHARDS, M. D.,

Residence and Office
Cor. Main St. and Punchard Avenue

Dr. ABBOTT,

Office and Residence, 43 Main Street.
OFFICE HOURS.
Till 9 A.M.; 1 to 3 P.M.; after 6 P.M.

C. W. SCOTT, M.D.,
Surgeon and Homeopathic Physician,
49 MAIN STREET.
Office Hours, until 9 a.m.; 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p.m.

J. A. LEITCH, M. D.,

Office Hours, till 8.30 A. M., 1 to 3 and after 7 P. M.
Barnard's Block, Andover.

EMMA M. E. SANBORN, M. D.,
Green Street, Andover, Mass.
OFFICE HOURS.
8 to 10 A.M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 P.M.

CHARLES H. GILBERT, DENTIST,

Draper's Block, Andover.

S. G. BEAN,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Will attend to the Sale of Real and Personal Property
in or out of town, on reasonable terms.
Office at ELM HOUSE, Andover.

B. B. TUTTLE,

EXPRESS AND JOBBING.
Particular attention given to moving Planes
and Furniture.
Essex Street, Andover, Mass.

THOMAS P. HARRIMAN,

Horse & Ox Shoeing & General Blacksmithing,
Park Street, Andover.

ANDERSON & BOWMAN,

Blacksmithing, Horseshoeing, & Jobbing
done with promptness and despatch. Special care
with interfering and overreaching horses.
Park Street, Andover.

GEORGE S. COLE,

Carpenter & Builder.
All Jobbing receives careful and prompt
attention.
Maple Avenue, Andover.

GEORGE PIDDINGTON,

FLORIST.
Wedding and Funeral Designs neatly executed.
Greenhouses, School St., near depot.

E. H. BARNARD,

House, Sign, and Carriage Painter,
Graining, Glazing, and Paper-hanging.
Dealer in Paints, Oils, Window-glass, & Wall-papers.
ESSEX ST., ANDOVER.

M. V. CLEASON, Mason and Contractor.

All kinds of Brick Work and Jobbing
promptly attended to.
Maple Avenue, Andover.

O. CHAPMAN, Dining Rooms,

Main Street, Andover.

A. W. CALDWELL, HOUSE PAINTER.

Shop, High Street, P. O. Box, 370.
ANDOVER, MASS.

Mr. Charles A. Farley,

Formerly of this town will be in Andover quarterly
beginning Dec. 1st., to tune Planos or Organs. He
will also sell or exchange the Ivers & Pond and S.
G. Chickering Planos on easy payments. Order book
at the TOWNSMAN OFFICE.

E. GILE, MASON AND BUILDER,

52 Main St., Andover.

J. ABBOTT, Picture Frames, Curtains and Fixtures, Looking Glasses, etc.

Park Street, Andover.

BRAINARD CUMMINGS, CARPENTER and BUILDER,

Shop, cor. Park and Bartlett Streets,
Andover, Mass.
ALL JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

J. E. SEARS, Dealer in BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS.

The best \$3 Shoe in the market.
Repairing neatly done.
MAIN ST., ANDOVER.

C. H. BREEN, Carriage and Sign Painter,

Wheelwright and Carriage Trimming,
PARK STREET, ANDOVER, MASS.

JOHN H. SOEHRENS, Shaving & Hair-cutting,

DEAN'S BUILDING,
MAIN STREET, ANDOVER.

DRESS MAKING & REPAIRING.

MRS. M. E. WATSON.
Rooms in Dean's Block, over Soehrens
MAIN STREET, ANDOVER.

M. L. RAMSDELL, DEALER IN SEWING-MACHINES.

The New Boston and New Home, Specialties.
Needles, Oil, etc.
Machines adjusted, cleaned, and repaired.
37 Main Street, Near cor. of Chestnut

Summary of Daily News.

FRIDAY, FEB. 8.

Wheat excitement again in Chicago, in which "old Hutch" has a lively part. According to the signal service report, the isobars and isotherms nearly coincide, so that we shall now probably have some weather. Riot in Rome led by unemployed workmen; 30 policemen wounded, and buildings plundered or wrecked. Theatre Royal at Aldershot, Eng., burned; panic in the audience but no one killed. The President nominates Col. Carroll D. Wright to the new office of Commissioner of Labor. Explosion in a New York brewery, probably caused by a dynamite bomb.

SATURDAY, FEB. 9.

The Haverhill Parochial School case decided in favor of the parents whose children attended St. Joseph's School. President Cleveland summarily removes Judge Edgerton of the Civil Service Commission. Fires at Calais, Me., summer hotel near Altoona, Pa., and works of the Wisconsin Sulphate Fibre Co. at Monico, Wis. Minister Phelps arrives home from England.

SUNDAY, FEB. 10.

The steamer Haytian Republic, detained so long in Hayti, arrives in Boston. Severe snow-storm in England and Germany. Great mass meeting in Hyde Park, London, to condemn the course of the Government in Ireland. Dr. R. S. Storrs preaches in Old South church, Boston, on "the inadequacy of words to express the soul's highest moods." Famous establishment of John Wyeth & Bro., manufacturing chemists, Philadelphia, burned; loss, \$500,000.

MONDAY, FEB. 11.

President approves the creation of a Department of Agriculture, and makes the present Commissioner Coleman the Secretary. Emperor of Japan proclaims a Constitution for that country.

A wife-murderer arrested in Dundee, Scotland, and confesses his guilt; he is from the East of London, and may be the "White-chapel fiend."

The Gentile or Liberal party in Ogden, Utah, elect their city officers by a large majority over the Mormons. Joseph Cook discusses Prohibition, and Common Morals in Common Schools.

Fire in Montgomery Sears's building, Tremont St., Boston; loss, \$4,000; in Gorham Mfg Co.'s works, Providence, \$10,000; Wave Crest Hotel at Far Rockaway, L. I., \$25,000.

TUESDAY, FEB. 12.

Gang of five burglars make a raid on Newtown, Ct., explode safes, get no money, and are all arrested.

Cage drops in a coal-mine shaft in Iowa, and two men killed.

Lincoln's birthday celebrated by a banquet at Delmonico's, New York, at which Vice President Morton is present.

News of the death of Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler, in command of the Asiatic Squadron, at Hong Kong, China. Dr. John C. Dalton, an eminent medical practitioner and author, dies in New York; he was a native of Chelmsford.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13.

Harrison and Morton declared elected by joint convention in Congress.

Contested South Carolina seat in the House, Elliott vs. Smalls, settled by the seating of the former.

Norman J. Coleman confirmed as Secretary of Agriculture.

Grand Army of Massachusetts in session at Boston; Geo. L. Goodale of Medford elected Commander.

Dangerous fire in Southern Hotel, Chicago; panic among inmates, but all escape. Fire in the Calumet and Hecla mine getting worse.

THURSDAY, FEB. 14.

Crisis in Paris. Motion to adjourn debate on Constitutional revision carried 307 to 218. Premier Floquet and the rest of the Cabinet resign. Boulanger takes credit for "overthrow of a discredited ministry."

Senate confirms Col. Carroll D. Wright as Commissioner of Labor.

Division of Beverly case before Legislative Committee on Towns. Committee report unanimously against division of Medford.

Collision of passenger and freight trains on C. B. and Q. Road in Illinois; express messenger killed, others hurt.

Various News Items.

The most important news of the week in appearance, and the least important in fact, was the counting of the electoral vote on Wednesday in presence of the joint convention of both houses of Congress, and the announcement by the acting President of the Senate of the election of Benjamin Harrison of Indiana as President, and Levi P. Morton of New York as Vice President, of the United States. The proceedings were conducted according to the new law enacted two years ago. President Cleveland sent in to be read just before the joint convention, messages vetoing bills for pensioning three Union soldiers, leading Ex-Speaker Randall to remark: "The ruling passion strong in death!"

Foreign items are interesting. Minister Phelps, who has been our excellent minister to England, has arrived in New York. His early return, leaving the country without a minister at that court, and the understanding that a subordinate officer will represent Great Britain at Washington for the present, are fruits of that altogether miserable affair of Lord Sackville West.

It is understood that the Samoan Conference begins this week at Berlin. The resignation of Consul General Sewall has been asked, because he took the liberty to say too much about the Samoan matters to the Congressional Committee. The Reading Co. has contracted to deliver 3,000 tons of coal at Samoa.

It is a very remarkable fact that Japan, which has so recently come into the sisterhood of nations, has adopted a Constitution, modeled somewhat after the English and American form of government. There are to be two legislative houses, the members of the upper branch being partly hereditary and partly elective, the lower branch having 300 members. Suffrage is conferred upon all men over 25 who pay taxes to the amount of \$25. The government guarantees liberty of speech, liberty of religion, and the right of public meeting.

The Haverhill Parochial School case, which has attracted so much attention, was tried at the Police Court of that city on Saturday, the suit being brought against six fathers whose children had been kept out of the public schools, but attended St. Joseph's Parochial School. Judge Carter discharged them all, ruling that none of them were liable to penalty under that clause of the statute which expressly provides that "if such child has been otherwise furnished for a like period of time [twenty weeks] with the means of education, such penalty shall not be incurred." The city solicitor argued, and no doubt correctly, that the teaching in the substitute school was very poor, only two out of the 200 pupils studying geography and nine studying grammar, and the knowledge of arithmetic and United States history imparted, being sadly deficient. But although that is so, and greatly to the misfortune of children sent there, the law clearly allows parents the right to educate their children in that way if they choose, and should be enforced until it is repealed or amended.

Mr. Geo. Kennan, the Siberian traveler is delivering a course of lectures at the Lowell Institute.

OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

Rank of our American Ministers to Foreign Courts.

In the consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill a few days ago in the United States Senate, there was a very interesting discussion on an amendment proposing to change the title of our foreign representatives of the first class from "Ministers" to "Ambassadors." The reason alleged was that our nation should claim for its representatives a rank and dignity equal to any, and that the higher title often had the precedence in the matter of gaining audience at the foreign capital. Upon this question our Senator Dawes made some very sensible remarks:

It is an old question. My memory is not very good, but I do not recollect now a consular and diplomatic bill in the other body while I was a member of it, or in this, that has not raised this very question whether we shall call a man with a distinct official duty by one name or another. I confess that I never could make up my mind to have much sympathy with the movement, and hitherto I have always voted against it. I was overwhelmed yesterday with the importance of it, and at one time I was ready to go back on my record in this matter; but after all, sleeping on it over night, I have come back to the feeling that, however inconvenient it may be for a minister to take a lower seat at the table or stand in a line in the drawing-room farther from the front than his idea of his importance or that of the country he represents may lead him to think he is entitled to, that consideration in my mind does not weigh half so much as the throwing away of the distinctive character of our American institutions. I think more of that consideration where ever it appears, whether at home or abroad, than I do of all these inconveniences, because they are only inconveniences.

They may at the foreign office put off a man for an hour or so, but I have never heard in the record of our diplomacy that we suffered because of it. I do not know why the representative of a little and comparatively insignificant state who has a matter of great importance to present, whether it be involving individual rights or state rights so far as he is concerned, may not have a matter of more importance than our minister, although he does not represent half so big a country. That is a matter of small importance compared to the question whether we are to surrender our individuality, if I may so express it, and mould ourselves little by little into the old-fashioned and hoary ways of institutions that we take pride in having cast behind us forever. Ours has been an effort to start out for ourselves in a career of institutions and of power that the Old World never knew of and is incapable of so long as it is hidebound and compelled to walk in the steps of the centuries that are gone and are buried.

When Benjamin Franklin insisted upon appearing at the proudest and most fashionable court of Europe in the style of the country he represented he was a power, and that power came somewhat from that determination of his to be respected as an individual, and not accorded to the garb in which he appeared, or in the name which this infant giant he represented for the first time had chosen to put upon his mission.

There is to my mind—it may not be to others—something repugnant in this idea of going abroad and losing our individual character, or our character as a nation, when we get there, just as it is excessively repugnant to me to see people bring back from the old countries the ways of those people and bang their horses' tails and wear their eye-glasses as was described by my friend from Kansas [Mr. Plumb] yesterday. I take no pleasure in repeating those things. I have nothing to say about those who desire to do them; but I have a lot and share in the responsibility when we enact a thing like this in the laws of this country for the purpose of getting ourselves in the category of those who think that the chief end of man is the position he is assigned by royalty in royal processions.

I do not want to deal in clap-trap, and it is not to me clap-trap when I see an American citizen going out from this country and insisting upon being an American citizen in his ways and in his

talk and in his action, just as much when he is 3,000 miles away from here, with the ocean between him and the country which requires that of him, just as much. I have a respect for him which I do not have for the man who comes back with his knee buckles and all that sort of paraphernalia.

When the Pope says that no one shall be admitted into his presence unless he conforms to certain ceremonies, it may be proper enough for him and those who believe in them, in order that they shall not wait an hour or two. If we shall be required to do that, by and by when we go to Turkey we shall be obliged to array ourselves in the costume of the country. What inspired the statute that said our ministers should appear in foreign courts in citizen's dress but the desire to impress upon our ministers abroad that they were citizens of the United States there as much as here? For one I desire to hold on to it.

I am old-fashioned, I confess, and I confess that I stand in need of that molding influence which men get who travel abroad. I do not know that I shall ever have the benefit of it. But I wanted to explain my vote to-day; and on the whole I am going to maintain my record, to keep so far as I can upon this question the individuality of the diplomacy of the United States, and the less it is like that of other countries the better I am suited with it, in the outside of it as much as the inside of it. I have no desire to have men sent abroad as secret spies upon governments abroad to communicate secretly to our State Department the plans and designs of the nations of the earth so that we can either spring a trap upon them or catch them, as is the custom of all those nations abroad even to this day.

I would carry out the diplomacy of this country abroad and at home in its outward appearance and its essence in the same open, frank manner that a gentleman meets a gentleman; and when a minister, an official in the diplomatic service of this country abroad, by whatever name he is called, will insist upon it that he is to be met on the plane that gentlemen meet gentlemen, that is all I will ask of him, and it is quite as much, I am afraid, as we shall be able to get unless we stop this paltering about how far we can go and make believe that we belong to that set and that kind of institutions without actually throwing up what we have here at home of which we ought to be proud, proud in its unlikeness—if you will allow me to use that word—to anything else on the face of the earth.—*Congressional Record.*

Notes from Dr. Bancroft.

We take the liberty to print a few extracts from private letters received from Principal Bancroft. They were not of course intended for publication, but are none the less interesting for that. If he objects to such publication, he must write a special letter to the TOWNSMAN from the top of the Cheops Pyramid or the base of the Sphinx, where we suppose he is about these days. The first paragraph refers to a Sabbath in London:

At 11, went to the City Temple, Dr. Joseph Parker's, and heard rather an interesting sermon on "Paul, the prisoner of Jesus Christ." The prayers were very excellent, and the singing was also very remarkable as compared with the congregational singing in America. In the afternoon, went to St. Paul's and heard Canon Holland, and saw Canon Liddon, which was much better. Glorious organ and choir of boys and men. At night was lucky enough to stumble upon a mission church on (or near) York Road, St. Michael's, where the Bishop of London, Dr. Temple, preached. I was glad to hear him, for he was several years Head Master of Rugby, and I was familiar with his published sermons. I suppose his place pecuniarily is the second best in England, and the third in consideration,—the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York ranking.

Monday night I went to South Kensington to see the collections, and be present at a lecture on Fish Culture by Mr. Carter who was introduced by the Marquis of Lorne. The latter seemed like a pleasant young fellow, too good to be snubbed by the royal family, because he is not royal. He talked very well and very intelligently too, but in rather a nonchalant way, and he lounged about in a chair,

twisted his mustache, showed his gold rings, and was as unconventional as possible. This is as near as I expect to get to royalty.

Writing from Rome, Dr. Bancroft says: I left London at 11 A. M., and arrived here the second day after, at 6.50 A. M., less than forty-four hours. The run to Dover was very swift; got a good view of Canterbury Cathedral and Dover Castle. The Channel was very smooth, and almost everybody got safely over. Came through the Mont Cenis tunnel (in 24 minutes) about noon, leaving rain and everything wild and savage on the French side, to find bright sunshine, the bluest of Italian skies, and a new weather in sunny Italy—about as complete a transformation as was possible.

While writing the above, I was waiting for the King to come out from opening the Italian Parliament. My room is just facing the Square from the main entrance. I could hardly have had a better view. Lots of soldiers—cavalry and infantry—uniforms and orders, ladies in fine dresses, ministers, and ambassadors. The King's chariot was lined with white satin, and the amount of gilding, bullion fringes, etc., the trappings of the six horses, the outriders, the cavalry escort, the staff—all was very gorgeous.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

A Hint for Town Meeting.

To the Editor of the Townsman:

Our town meeting is at hand and our citizens are called upon to act upon the appropriation for the coming year. Every year we find the item of one thousand dollars for sidewalks, and at the end of the year we find they have not been much improved by Red Spring gravel. If we intend to improve our sidewalks, let us raise the appropriation to \$1500, with the condition that \$800 be appropriated for the purchase and setting of curb-stones. The law which provides for the assessment of betterments on real-estate can be accepted next year. We might begin the sidewalk improvement at Memorial Hall and in front of our School Buildings.

SIDEWALK.

AULD LANG-SYNE.

Old Andover Records.

No. 18.

BIRTHS. 1693.

January 15. Abigail, ye daughter of Henry & Abigail Ingalls. (1692-3)
January 17. Elizabeth, ye daughter of James and Elizabeth Johnson. (1692-3)
Feb. 5. Daniel, ye son of Samuel & Rebekah Marble. (1692-3)
Feb. 10. Mary, ye daughter of Thomas & Phebe Russell. (1692-3)
Feb. 11. Hannah, ye daughter of Joseph & Sarah Louejoy. (1692-3)
Feb. 14. Benjamin, ye son of Johnathan & Anne Blanchard. (1692-3)
Feb. 14. Daniel, ye son of Henry & Bethia Bodwell. (1692-3)
Feb. 16. Deborah, ye daughter of John & Mary Stone. (1692-3)
Feb. 20. Deliverance, ye daughter of Nathaniel and Deliverance Dane.
Feb. 25. Sarah, ye daughter of James & Sarah Bridges. (1692-3)
March 10. Sarah, ye daughter of Joseph and Sarah Chandler. (1692-3) (1)
March 13. Sarah, ye daughter of William & Sarah Chandler. (1692-3) (1)
March 20. Ammirumamah, ye son of Francis & Abigail Faulkner. (1692-3)
March 26. Hooker, ye son of Hooker & Dorothy Osgood.
March 29. Phebe, ye daughter of James & Lydia frie.
April 4. Tabitha, ye daughter of John & Elenor Johnson.
April 10. Saml, ye son of William & Mary Louejoy.
April 10. Mary, ye daughter of Daniel & Hannah Bigsby.
May 2. Mary, ye daughter of John & Sarah Faulkner.
June 10. Benjamin, ye son of John & Hannah Parker.
June 20. Timothy, ye son of Timothy & Hannah Abbott.

July 13. Elizabeth, ye daughter of Thomas & Mary Chandler.
July 22. Mehitabel, ye daughter of Benjamin & Mary frie.
July 23. James, ye son of Nicholas & Mary Holt.
July 29. John, ye son of Edward & Martha flarington.
Aug. 5. William, ye son of Ralph & Sarah flarum.
Aug. 10. Abiell, ye son of Nehemiah & Abigail Abbott.
Aug. 12. John, ye son of John & Pricilla Eimes.
Aug. 22. Timothy, ye son of Timothy & Deborah Osgood.
Aug. 31. Sarah, ye daughter of Joseph & Rebekah Ballard.
Sept. 11. John, ye son of John & Mary Marstone.
Jopt. 22. Nathan, ye son of Nathan & Elizabeth Steeuens.
Sept. 22. Humphrey, ye son of Henry & Sarah Holt.
Sept. 24. Henry, ye son of Samuel and Sarah Phelps.
Oct. 8. Sarah, ye daughter of John & Hannah Chandler. (1)
Oct. 29. Joseph, son of Walter and Elizabeth Write.
Oct. 30. Sarah, ye daughter of Francis & Sarah Johnson.
Dec. 10. Mehitabel, ye daughter of Daniel & Mehitabel Poor.
Dec. 31. Hannah, ye daughter of John & Elizabeth flarum.

MARRIAGES. 1693.

July 11. Ebenezer Louejoy to Mary flosser by Mr. Dane.
Oct. 2. Joseph Emerie to Elizabeth Merrill by Capt. Daniell Peirce.
Nov. 29. Peter Johnson to Mehitabel flarum by Mr Barnard:

DEATHS. 1693.

Feb. 1. Timothy Swan, ye son of Robert & Elizabeth Swan of Hauerhill. (1692-3)
Feb. 25. Rose flosser, ye daughter of Ephraim & Hannah flosser. (1692-3)
March 18. Richard Barker Senr. (1692-3)
April 1. Timothy Osgood, ye son of Timothy & Deborah Osgood.
April 12. Mary Parker ye wife of Stephen Parker.
Aug. 21. Capt. John Osgood.
Aug. 27. Timothy frie, ye son of James & Lydia frie.
Oct. 30. Mrs. Elizabeth Barnard ye wife of Mr. Thomas Barnard.
Nov. 9. John frie aged 92 years and 7 months.
(1) Three Sarah-Chandlers in one year! Curiously enough, the last Sarah (Oct. 8) afterwards married Joseph "Write," whose name as a babe follows hers in the list (Oct. 29).

CHILDREN'S CIRCLE.

How High?

The children should read the account of the tallest chimney in America on the 6th page. What other tall places are there in the world? The Washington Monument, finished and dedicated four years ago, is 555 high. The highest cathedral in the world is said to be at Cologne (Prussia), 511 feet. The highest in England is Salisbury Cathedral, 404 feet. St. Paul's in London is 365 feet—one foot for every day in the year. The Board of Trade spire in Chicago is 303 feet.

These heights are selected because their figures are so easy to remember, especially our own magnificent monument on the bank of the Potomac—three fives. Every patriotic boy or girl ought to know the height of Bunker Hill Monument. The geographies used to differ, some calling it 220 and some 221 feet. A few years ago—it was just a century after the affair in Charlestown which made a monument necessary—a circle of young folks with a Question Box had a discussion as to this height. At length they left it to the monument itself. This was the correspondence:

"Dear Bunker Hill Monument—
Please tell me exactly how tall you are. Yours very respectfully,

QUESTION BOX.

A reply came from the granite shaft very soon, in these words:

"Dear Question Box—I am just 220 feet tall from the base to the top.

Yours to command,

B. H. MONUMENT.

But higher than any of these is the Eiffel tower in Paris, which has reached 800 feet already, and is when finished to be twice as high as Washington Monument. Do any of the Circle readers know what this tower is built for?

Teacher—"How is Pompeii pronounced?"

First Boy—"Pompey I."

Teacher—"Next!"

Second Boy—"Pompey—ai—ai."

Teacher—"Next!"

Third boy—"Pompee."

Teacher—"Next!"

Fourth Boy—"I don't pronounce it. I just say 'Herculeum.'" —Time.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

The Farmers at Methuen.

Their meeting, Feb. 1, was in the Memorial Hall, and had two practical topics under discussion. That of the morning was upon Cooperative Creameries, and was opened by Mr. James Cheesman, Secretary of the New England Creameries Association. Both his name and his office promised well, and the promise was more than sustained in his paper and his subsequent answers to questions.

He said the farmer had the greatest interest in producing good butter, for the market would never be overloaded with the first-class product. More milk solids can be produced from a farm than meat solids, and New England is situated favorably, with respect to suitable land, a good grade of stock, and near markets. He referred specially to the creamery at Northampton, built on an approved plan, where the cost of production is 5 1-2 cents per pound. Its butter is put up in 5 and 10 pound boxes, and has been selling for 30 cents per pound. The one at Turner's Centre, Me. (not Turner's Falls, as in the *Ploughman's* report—that place is on the Connecticut River in Franklin Co., and manufactures paper, cloth, cutlery and ancient bird-tracks!) was mentioned as an instance of excellent management. It received cream from a large area, and from cows of all ages from 2 to 13 years. The statistics of last year showed 1024 cows, the total quantity of butter made was 208,000 pounds, and the aggregate sales nearly \$55,000—showing an average product of 200 pounds of butter and average return of \$54 per cow. One herd of 13 cows received over \$100 per cow. The factory paid interest on a capital of \$2475, and the running expenses did not exceed \$3.60 per 100 pounds of butter.

President Ware stated that the average price of creamery butter was 5 cents per pound more than dairy butter, giving as a reason that the quality and flavor of the former were uniform, and people becoming accustomed to it were not satisfied with any other.

Mr. D. M. Ayer of Methuen spoke in favor of a centrifugal separator in Lawrence to which the milk should be brought whole, for the reason that much of the skim milk might be sold to families in the city, and the cream to restaurants.

E. Francis Holt of Andover favored the cream-gathering system as being much better adapted to cooperative creameries. From the best information he could get, the farmer would be able to realize nearly, if not quite, as much from the cream alone as for the whole milk by other plans. The skim milk—which contains nearly all the fertilizing properties of milk—would increase the productiveness of the farm. The farmers would receive returns for quality as well as for quantity produced, thus elevating the standard of milk and

Continued on page 3.

Farmers at Methuen.

Continued from page 2.

its productions—a benefit not only to the producer but to the consumer. This system, he thought, would be much more likely to continue cooperative than the other, removing as it did the opportunity for dissatisfaction among patrons on the ground that one was sending to the creamery milk, which on account of better stock, better feeding, or better care, must produce superior cream to that of another whose stock was selected for the production of a larger quantity of a less creamy article. Mr. Holt thought the productive capacity of farms in this vicinity would be increased 50 per cent. in three years after the establishment of such a creamery. If the whole milk system were introduced, there would be no difference in the farms, as nothing would be left on the farm. He also corrected the misunderstanding in regard to the cost of the Creamery creamery, which was \$25 to \$60, instead of \$100 to \$150.

In answer to questions asked by Mr. Andrews and others, Mr. Cheesman said that 400 to 500 was the best number in point of economy for a creamery. The cost of building varies from \$800 to \$3,000, and of the plant, \$700 to \$1,500. It takes two men to operate the creamery; the chief butter maker usually gets from \$2 to \$3 a day. On the average, one pound of butter is gotten from about 17 pounds (or 8 quarts) of milk.

Mr. Mann of Methuen offered the following resolution which was unanimously passed:

Resolved: That we favor the enactment of a law that shall prohibit the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, butterine, or other imitations of butter, in which coloring matter is introduced so as to make the same resemble yellow butter or cheese produced from pure unadulterated milk, or cream from the same.

Resolved: That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Legislature now in session at Boston.

THE DOG LAW

Was the subject of the afternoon discussion, the question being: "Does the present Dog Law answer the requirements of the public in Essex County?" Mr. Chas. C. Blunt of Andover read a paper in answer, the condensed substance of which we give:

I say it does not. The law is all on the dog's side. St. Paul says, "beware of dogs," and the only Scriptural instance of benefit received from a dog is the case of Lazarus. I love a good dog; I keep one and always intend to. In history, in poetry, in actual life, the dog has always been a servant, companion, friend—faithful, trustful, affectionate, obedient. The shepherd dog, the watch-dog, the Newfoundland dog, even the little poodle—the delight of the ladies—were each eulogized by the speaker.

But, keep them where they belong—at home. They can be educated to stay there, instead of being permitted to go at large—in a lady's flower garden, a neighbor's hen-coops, anywhere but where they belong. The speaker had had this last season two valuable heifers bitten by dogs, which he believed to have been without a license. The large number of dogs, licensed and unlicensed, that are suffered to roam about where they choose, are a nuisance, a curse, and a disgrace to the community. They should no more be allowed to roam at large than horses or swine.

A great and important branch of farming—sheep husbandry—is almost entirely broken up by dogs. We have the very best market right here at home for lamb, mutton and wool, but no man will venture in the business. The dog claims all farm animals as his victims, worrying horses, cattle, and swine, and finishing up with poultry and eggs. Add to this his breaking down of crops, and taking an extra run the whole length of hot-beds, breaking glass and destroying valuable plants. He frightens horses and causes runaways, saying nothing of the danger of hydrophobia.

For the last few years dogs have greatly increased, and sheep decreased. The speaker knew of men that had hard work to get bread for their families, who could keep three or four dogs. The present law is evaded. The license should be increased, for a male dog to \$5, for a female to \$10, or more. A man should be authorized to kill at sight any dog found on his

premises after the 10th of May, unless a keeper is with him.

Reference was made to another nuisance, almost as bad as the tramp—the men that come out with three or four dogs and guns, booming over fields, tumbling down walls, breaking down fences, killing birds that should be allowed to live, or game that the farmer wants for himself. These men are fearless, reckless, lawless, acting as though the farmer had no rights which they were bound to respect.

The present law pays damages only for domestic animals. For any other the farmer must look to the owner of the dog, but sometimes it cannot be proved who the owner is, or, if known, he has no property. The law ought to be so framed that damages should be awarded for other injuries committed by dogs, as well as those upon sheep and cattle. Is not a human life worth as much as a dumb beast? ["How much is a man better than a sheep?"]

It is time that a sentimentalism and feminine tenderness for a half-savage brute, should vanish from a dog-cursed community. Let the farmers take this matter in hand and with others demand from the legislature a better dog-law.

[The Massachusetts Ploughman says: "Although a Blunt man, it was generally conceded that the speaker could come to a point, and that, too, without beating round the bush for two or three hours."]

Many gentlemen participated in the discussion, pro and con. Dea. Stiles of Middleton said the Pilgrim Fathers kept dogs to protect their sheep. He thought they should not be taxed more heavily, but taught to stay at home.

Mr. Gregory of Marblehead said that he was chairman of a committee in the Senate, ten years ago, to frame a dog-law, and it was his judgment that the female dog should be taxed \$10. He said it was natural for mankind to be attached to dogs, for instance the Esquimaux, who could not live without them. [Yes, Mr. Gregory, but if you were obliged to hear a "Labrador band" of Esquimaux dogs howl a few nights, you would think that you could not live with them!—ED.] He thought that the danger of mad dogs was very much exaggerated—much less than that of being struck with lightning—nor would he favor a law allowing a man to kill a dog on his premises.

Mr. Albert Emerson of Haverhill said the dog should not be allowed his liberty any more than the horse. Mr. Bailey of Bradford mentioned a case in which a man had recovered damages from the county for a sheep killed by his own dog. Mr. Jas. P. King of Peabody has been annoyed more by sheep than by dogs. He told of a dory upset two miles off the Beverly shore, and a Newfoundland dog bringing a boy from it ashore, and of a burglar interrupted in his plunder by a faithful watch-dog. Mr. Pratt of Danvers said that the Supreme Court had decided that if a man removed from one town to another he must have the license of his dog transferred.

President Ware gave instances of damages done to chickens, and by the tracking of dogs through onion beds, and offered resolutions which were adopted, and which he was appointed to present to the Legislative Committee on Agriculture.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved: That it is the sense of this meeting that the present "Dog Law" does not meet the requirements of the public of Essex County.

Therefore, Resolved: That the Essex Agricultural Society, in public meeting assembled, respectfully petitions the Legislature now in session to amend the present Dog Law so that all dogs shall be restrained from going at large, except in charge of the owner, and be kept upon their owner's premises as other domestic animals are required to be.

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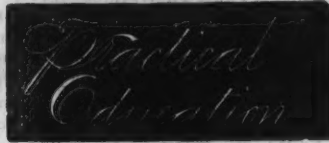
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retained, and the whole reduced to a uniform fine-
ness by a process peculiar to our own mills. Every
effort of the mind or movement of the muscle in-
volves the waste of nervous energy and vitality; we
must build up our systems by those elements which
will replace those wastes. Chemical analysis shows
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of the wheat is sacrificed for the sake of the color.

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reducing mills but plump, sound rye, as clean as
washing can make it. One five pound package of
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THE ANDOVER TOWNSMAN,

ANDOVER, MASS.

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to whom all Correspondence for the paper should be addressed.

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All BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to

JOHN N. COLE, Treasurer.

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FRIDAY FEBRUARY 15, 1889.

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SUNDAY NEWS AND NOTES. 7

The inside pages have a good deal of valuable matter this week. An extract from Senator Dawes's speech on the representatives of the United States in foreign courts, notes from the representative of Andover in Europe, a full report of the Farmers' Institute at Methuen (satisfactory as to creameries, denunciatory as to dogs), a home-made poem, railroad stories from home and abroad, a particularly interesting article on Stolen Secrets in Mechanics, and another on A High Chimney, with other notes—all will be found worth the reading.

There is very little public talk about town meeting, which is near at hand. The Republican Caucus is to be held on Monday night, and Republicans should all go, so as to be sure and select the best men on their side as candidates! We hear talk of Mr. Lyman A. Belknap as Selectman for the Centre, in place of Mr. B. Frank Smith, who positively declines further service, on account of the time it takes from his business. Some one asks, why would't M. C. Andrews make a good Selectman? Sure enough!

Add to the note on inside page as to Washington Monument this from the *Lowell Courier*: "Prices for windows in Washington from which to view the inaugural parade are about as high as the monument." Mr. Peter D. Smith showed himself a prophet by engaging a room last August for inauguration week; but profits will be plenty in Washington then!

The report of the Boston Board of Registrars shows that out of the 20,252 women who registered there at the late election, 19,440 voted for School Committeemen. We hope as large a percentage of our list of registered female voters will improve their privileges on town meeting day.

Our subscribers, and all others, will remember that we will furnish the *Lawrence Weekly Eagle*, the subscription price of which is \$1.50, for 50 cents extra. They will thus get both papers for a year for \$2.50. Names should be sent at once if taken with the TOWNSMAN.

We have an extra ticket to Mr. Clapp's Shakspeare lectures. The boy who found it was honest enough not to keep it, and wise enough to know that the newspaper was the surest method of returning it to the owner. The party who is sure of having lost such a ticket will please call at our office and get it; no charge.

A petition for a lock-up to be situated in the centre of the town is in circulation.

ANDOVER NEWS.

The Selectmen specially request that petitions for articles to be inserted in the town meeting warrant be handed in on or before Monday noon next, Feb. 18.

Two voters were added to the registration list Wednesday night.

Chief of Police Cheever's annual report to the Selectmen has been prepared, and from it we give the following statistics: Number of arrests made for the year ending, Feb. 1, 1889, 55. 13 were for assault, 6 for disturbing the peace, 3 for disturbing a public meeting, 2 for selling and 2 for keeping liquor, 4 for liquor nuisance, 2 for letting houses where liquor is sold, 5 for drunkenness, 5 for stealing, 1 for stealing fruit, and 2 for stealing a ride, etc. Of these cases, 8 were sent to state prison, 4 to House of Correction, 1 to Sherborn Reformatory and 4 to Westboro. 5 cases are still pending. Of other work done by the police, 9 burglaries were reported, 224 complaints investigated, 6 intoxicated persons cared for, 6 dogs killed, 8 search warrants served, 2 stray teams cared for, 6 liquor nuisances closed, 3 fires discovered and extinguished without alarm, 28 store-doors found open in the night and secured, 4 lanterns placed at dangerous points. \$96.74 in fees were paid in to the town treasury. Property to the value of \$808.25 was stolen, \$572 worth was recovered. Permits have been given to 1076 tramps, as against 1353 last year. The names and description of these was taken; they were found as a class to be able-bodied men, and the report makes the sensible recommendation that some kind of work be provided for them in payment for their entertainment at the almshouse.

Edward Bartell was arrested on Monday by Chief of Police Cheever and taken before Judge Poor on charge of larceny of money at Mr. Sylvester Lovejoy's in the West Parish, on the 10th of December, mentioned in the TOWNSMAN at the time. The evidence was not regarded as sufficient to convict, and he was discharged.

The event of the last week in business circles has been the culmination of the financial difficulties of the Pacific Guano Company. The company had borrowed largely in anticipation of the sale of its fertilizers to Southern planters whose notes never mature till the returns from the cotton crop. A Lynn savings bank holding a note endorsed by the Company placed an attachment on its Works in Woods Holl, whereupon to protect its other creditors the Company made an assignment to John C. Ropes of Boston, as also did Glidden and Curtis, selling agents in Boston. This failure has been of special interest and caused sincere regret in Andover as Messrs. Jos. W. Smith and Geo. W. W. Dove were stockholders and directors in the Pacific Company and partners in the firm of Glidden and Curtis, and will doubtless lose heavily. It is distinctly understood that the Smith and Dove Mfg Co. is not affected, in its standing or its prosperity by the embarrassments of Glidden and Curtis. Mr. Smith has assigned his real and personal property to Richard P. Hallowell, for the purpose of satisfying all claims against him (Mr. Smith), the remainder to revert to him.

We have received special note of the "two very big barrels and one middle sized barrel" shipped on a cold morning of this week to Hampton, Va. "They were filled not with 'purple and fine linen,' but with good, sensible clothing—coats enough to count on one's fingers twice over, and vests to go with them, hats that have been so frequently and gracefully lifted on Andover streets, that they may be expected to rise of their own accord from the heads of the untrained Indians and negroes, shoes, both new and old, which can 'take a shine' readily—in fact almost everything for big men, little men and small boys, with books for the ignorant and books for the cultured, papers for the children and holiday cards for the multitude. Added to this was a little of the 'root of all evil' to make the barrels roll on easily."

It would partly compensate gentlemen who are often unconscious donors of their spring suits—which they do not miss until they look for them in May—if they could follow these barrels to Virginia and Tennessee, and see a Sioux Indian, a coal-black freedman, or a poor white "on Hiawasee, rejoicing in the stove-pipe hats, swallow-tailed coats, and fashionable shoes, of Andover citizens! But, seriously, this fashion of our good ladies, sometimes laughed at, of sending off yearly "missionary barrels" to needy families or schools in the South or far West, is a most effective and beneficent form of doing good. Of course, the poor of our own home should be looked after first, but, happily, Andover has very few families needing help of that kind.

Lectures.

Mrs. Downs's third and last lecture at Abbot Academy Hall was given last Friday evening. The topic was Decorated and Perpendicular Gothic. These were the necessary developments of early English Gothic, following it as youth and age follow infancy and childhood. The difference between these and the earlier Gothic was only one of degree. The age under consideration was the age of Chaucer, of the wars of the Roses, of the invention of printing and manufacture of paper, the birth of modern England. As samples of decorative work, pictures were thrown upon the screen, representing the Chapter houses of York and of Westminster, and the famous octagon of Ely, the latter specially noted as containing at once the Norman, the early English and the Decorated. Special allusion was made to the tower windows in Ely, the lecturer stating that the Seminary Chapel had that style. Exquisite illustrations were also given from "the king of the cathedrals" at York.

The perpendicular style was described in connection with numerous views from the nave of Winchester, Wyckham's chantry, Canterbury Cathedral, and Westminster Abbey. The fact that the Houses of Parliament were built to harmonize with the Abbey was forcibly used to illustrate the controlling influence which Westminster has had even to our own time. This whole course of lectures, our report of which has been of necessity exceedingly meagre, has been one of great interest, and public thanks are due to Mrs. Downs for putting the fruit of so much research and personal observation into this condensed and popular form, and adding the attractions of the stereopticon views.

Mr. Clapp's second lecture on Tuesday evening in the Shaksperian Course was largely attended, and by a most appreciative audience. He made happy allusion in opening to the fact that all need diversion and amusement, and especially those of middle age, who were bearing the burdens of life, remarking that this play was particularly fitted to that purpose. He compared this comedy with "As you like it," and gave an interesting sketch of the time and place and sources of material of the play. In describing the character of Viola, he emphasized the fact that although Shakspeare's men were often faulty, he always made his women modest, noble and good. The next lecture (next Tuesday evening) will take up King Lear.

A. O. U. W.

About the first of the new year Lincoln Lodge of this town opened in Barnard and Russell's block their new hall and lodge room, and since then they have been adding to the various conveniences and general attractiveness of the place till now they take pride in the handsomest and coziest quarters in town.

The main hall is large enough to accommodate about 175 persons, and in the rear are three large ante-rooms affording ample conveniences for serving suppers, etc. The large hall has tastily decorated walls, on which at the front of the hall hang the charters of the A. O. U. W., the Home Circle, and the Royal Arcanum, all of which orders occupy the rooms; a large chandelier and ornamental side lamps give ample light, and a pretty carpet covers the floor. The upholstery and furnishings are of maroon plush, and the whole combines to produce a cosy effect. The social meetings of the lodge have had much to do with its past success, and many entertainments have taken place during the past year which have proved pleasant evenings of amusement and of much help to the order. Wednesday evening was what might well have been called "Ladies' night" for the excellent entertainment, the supper, and the large gathering were all the result of their efforts. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity, over 200 being present. The entertainment, which lasted nearly two hours, consisted of singing by a quartette composed of Mrs. Grosvenor, Miss Ashness, Messrs. Howarth and Lindsay; piano selections by Mr. T. E. Rhodes; readings by Mr. T. David and Mr. James Campbell, and songs and selections by Mrs. Grosvenor, Mr. Holderness and daughter, and Mr. Howarth. An excellent repeat followed these exercises, and a selection by the quartet closed the evening's entertainment.

Quite a number of our farmers went over to Bradford on Wednesday to attend the farmers' institute there. Prof. Fernald of Amherst College gave addresses on the Parasites of animals and of crops, and Messrs. M. C. Andrews and E. F. Holt took part in the discussion.

The Andover Band has a masquerade ball this evening at the Town Hall.

The Alumni Association of Bowdoin College had a banquet in Boston Wednesday evening, at which Prof. Smyth made a speech. He suggested that the Association should use its influence to have Dr. Cyrus Hamlin (who has just spoken) the next U. S. Consul to Turkey.

A considerable number from Andover attended the annual meeting of the Merrimack Valley Congregational Club in Lowell on Monday evening. Hon. Newton P. Frye of No. Andover was elected President for the coming year, and Prof. Taylor of Andover one of the Vice-presidents. Among the new members elected was Geo. L. Abbott, proposed by M. C. Andrews; among names to be acted upon at the next meeting were those of Leonard Boyd (proposed by Hartwell B. Abbott) and Edward W. Boutwell of Andover. The discussion on Ethics of every day life was carried on as per the programme—different gentlemen speaking on Temperance, Honesty, and Good Citizenship.

The social world hereabouts has been interested recently in the announcement of the engagement of Rev. Dr. T. T. Munger, formerly of Lawrence, now of New Haven, to Miss Harriet Osgood of Salem. It was to take the latter's place as teacher that Miss Gulliver went to Northampton.

Rev. Austin H. Burr, formerly pastor of the West Parish church, and for four years settled at Peterboro, N. H., has resigned his pastorate there.

Dr. Selah Merrill in announced is the Lowell papers to deliver a lecture at the Paige St. Baptist church next Monday evening.

Wm. J. C. Kenney of Danvers, who is now eighty years old, has resigned his position as General Freight Agent of the Boston and Maine Road. Mr. Kenney was a native of Middleton, and an Andover school-boy nearly seventy years ago.

Members of Loyal Legion take notice! Arrangements are being made for a meeting on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 23, of which further notice will be given next week.

Prof. Moore made an address last Friday evening before the Society of Inquiry of the Seminary on Mohammedanism. Prof. Harris has begun a course of lectures (optional) upon Ethics.

Frank B. Jenkins has been obliged by ill health to relinquish the express business, which has been bought by B. B. Tuttle.

The continued cold weather just suits ice-men. B. F. Holt has 500 tons stored at Frye Village, nearly 2,000 more at Pomp's Pond, and begins work at home to-day.

The Lowell and Andover Railroad re-elected the old board of directors on Wednesday, Col. Geo. Ripley representing Andover. Frederick Ayer was chosen president.

Prof. Tucker is to preach the sermon at the installation of Rev. J. F. Brodie, Dr. Atwood's successor in the South Church, Salem, next Thursday evening.

By the misuse of a little bit of type, the total number of students at the Theological Seminary as per the current catalogue was given last week as 43; it should have been 48.

The Senior class of Phillips, Classical and English departments, 60 in number, celebrated St. Valentine's day (in the evening) by a grand sleigh-ride to Lowell, and a supper at the Merrimack House. Professors Coy and Graves took their ride on the cars meeting them there. Bean supplied the three four-horse teams.

All Alumnae, Abbot Academy (Andover) Association, are asked to attend the social gathering to be held at the Hotel Thorndike, Boston, next Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 20, at 1 o'clock. Past members of the Academy, not already connected with the Association, are requested to do so. Information and tickets may be obtained of Mrs. H. H. Tyer, Andover.

The quarterly meeting of the Andover Christian Endeavor Union will be held with the Ballardvale society in their vestry, next Thursday evening. Rev. W. G. Poor, president of the Kansas State association will deliver an address, to be followed by a social gathering.

Facts About Trash.

It has always been noticed in the advertisements of Bicknell Bros. that there has been a conspicuous absence of the slop-shop garment advertising, a fact which in our humble judgement is one of the most praiseworthy methods of successful business enterprises. A poor garment is never cheap at any price, and while at the time of purchase it looks nice, time will show that such trash is the most expensive to a poor man to buy. We have seen all wool garments at their establishment which they sell for the price asked for this cheap trashy advertised clothing. See their "ad." in this issue.

Salem St. Temperature.

Taken at 5.30 A. M., and 9.30 P. M.

	Morning.	Evening.
Feb. 8, Friday.	12°	24° cloudy, a.
9, Saturday.	23	28 cloudy
10, Sunday.	23	22 clear,
11, Monday.	11	31 snow
12, Tuesday.	25	27 snow
13, Wednesday.	9	8 clear
14, Thursday.	8	17 clear

West Parish.

A number of the young people were entertained last Friday evening at the home of Miss Edith Clark. The evening passed pleasantly.

The Seaman's Friend Society met at the parsonage Thursday afternoon and evening. The evening passed very sociably; about one hundred and twenty-seven were present.

At a Union meeting of the Societies of Christian Endeavor of Marion, Mass., Tuesday afternoon of this week, Rev. F. W. Greene delivered an address.

Abbott Village.

Last Saturday evening the concert of the Cricket Club was given, and was a decided success. Mr. Jas. C. Low occupied the chair and after a few remarks announced the programme as follows:

Part 1. Overture, the Orchestra; Song, "Afton Water," Mr. James Stewart; Song, "The Rowan Tree," Miss Lizzie McLaughlin; Reading, "Training a Husband," Miss Gertie Buchanan; Song, "Rose of the Garden," Mr. Wm. Scott; Song, Miss Maggie Leitch; Characteristic, Mr. A. J. Callum. Part 2. Selections, The Orchestra; Song, "Morag's Mossy Dell," Mr. James Stewart; Song, "Robin Adair," Miss Lizzie McLaughlin; Reading, "Miss Maloney, or the Chinese Question," Miss Gertie Buchanan; Song, "Take this letter," Mr. Wm. Scott; Song, Miss Maggie Leitch; Characteristic, Mr. A. J. Callum.

All the pieces were well given and heartily appreciated by the audience by the number of encores given, almost every piece in the second part being encored. The committee are arranging another one to take place in a week or two.

Frye Village.

Frye Village temperature taken at 6 A. M.

	14°	clear
Feb. 8, Friday.	14°	clear
9, Saturday.	26	snow
10, Sunday.	24	cloudy
11, Monday.	2	cloudy, sn.
12, Tuesday.	32	snow
13, Wednesday.	10	clear
14, Thursday.	4	clear

All those who have books belonging to the evening school are requested to return them to William Gillespie.

Mr. R. A. Woods of the Seminary conducted the Praise meeting in the hall Sunday evening which was well attended. His subject was Psalm 116:17, "I will offer to Thee the sacrifice of thanksgiving."

Mr. Joseph Milton is spending the week with his daughter in Stoughton.

Mrs. Joel Barnes of Somerville and late of the village received from the Supreme Treasurer of the Royal Arcanum, a check for \$3,000, her late husband being a member of the Andover Council. This is the third benefit certificate which has been delivered since the formation of the above council.

Mr. William Poor has just finished a new two-horse farm wagon for Mr. Peter D. Smith.

Mrs. Dr. Bartol of Buffalo, N. Y., Mrs. Wm. A. Donald of Longwood, and Miss Howes of Boston, have been visiting at Mr. Wm. C. Donald's.

Elm House Register.

Feb. 7-14: J. H. Conney, F. E. Harding, Boston; John J. Campbell, New York; J. Gibb, Paterson, N. J.; D. Bremner, Boxford; John Fields, Clarence Jackson, Boston; L. K. Baxter, Portsmouth, N. H.; Wm. S. Leach, Brockton; H. W. Wilson, New York; T. H. Williams, L. M. Smith and wife, J. J. Sculley, Boston.

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NORTH ANDOVER.

Among the wedding gifts, presented to Mrs. Kent last week was an elegantly framed sketch in water colors, from a friend in Boston, and a heavy silver, gold-lined gravy ladle of unique design, enclosed in a plush case, from a friend in Chicago, Ill.

Four new portable cases have been added to the Public Library.

The following were chosen officers of the Ladies Missionary Society, for the ensuing term, at the meeting in the parlor of the Congregational church, Tuesday afternoon: president, Mrs. H. H. Leavitt; vice-president, Mrs. Jas. T. Johnson; secretary, Miss Lizzie M. Saunders; treasurer, Mrs. A. G. Rea; executive committee, Mrs. Moses Morrill, Miss Annie L. Sargent, and Miss Florence Kimball. The report of the work of the organization was a favorable one.

The annual banquet of the '71 Club occurred in the spacious apartments of the Revere House, Boston, February 6. Among those present who were members of the legislature during that year were Ex-Representatives Mr. B. P. Saunders, Hon. Willard P. Phillips, and Mr. Geo. E. Davis. The two latter gentlemen were representatives from Salem and Lawrence respectively, but are now numbered among our townsmen. Since the commencement of the legislature about 60 members have passed away, leaving about 180 members in the club at present. Mr. Davis was one of the committee of arrangements. The affair was well conducted, the speeches well made, and the whole occasion very interesting.

Rev. Mr. Hodge will deliver a lecture in the vestry of the M. E. church at 6.30 o'clock Sunday evening. Subject, "Satan." All are cordially invited to attend.

A man giving the name of R. E. Kelly called upon Mr. A. P. Cheney about 11.30 o'clock, Monday forenoon and wished to look at a horse, with the idea of making a purchase; accordingly "Johnnie" was taken out for the visitor's inspection. The animal seemed to give satisfaction to the man, who asked the price; the answer was given, and he also wished to purchase a buggy, but was told that there was none for sale. He then said that he wished to drive to Haverhill, and if the horse suited him during the trip that he would return and pay the money. Mr. Cheney hesitated at this proposal and inquired the name of the firm for whom he worked and the occupation of the stranger, who said that he was a travelling agent for Smith and Davis, Commercial St., Boston. Before harnessing the horse Mr. Cheney stepped to a neighboring telephone to inquire into the man's character, of parties in Boston. Mr. Kelly, divining his object, suddenly remembered an important engagement down town, which required a half hour's time, and vanished from sight, but has not returned for the trial trip.

Mrs. Mabel Rice of Bristol, N. H. was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Prince, recently.

Marier's Orchestra has been engaged to furnish music for the Assembly of the Eben Sutton S.F.E. Co., to be held in Odd Fellows' Hall, February 22.

Mrs. John T. Cooper was thrown from a carriage while driving along Main St., near the residence of Mrs. Reardon at the Centre. The barking of a dog caused the horse to become unmanageable. The horse was secured near the Town Hall and returned to its stable at the village before any damage was done. Mrs. Cooper fortunately escaped with slight injuries.

Information is received of the death of Mr. Henry A. Scott, a respected resident of Benicia, Cal. who died suddenly, Jan. 18, from a complication of diseases, aged 43 years. Mr. Scott was born in 1846 at West Fairlee, Vt., and was a former resident of town. He left for the West about 25 years ago, and engaged for a time in the grocery business in Benicia, but of late years he had given his attention to carpentering. Mrs. J. B. Brown and Mrs. R. S. Greenleaf of town were sisters of the deceased.

It has been decided, after a joint conference of the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Sunday evening classes connected with the Congregational church, which have hitherto held their meetings separately, that the lines of work in a certain direction might be wrought out to better advantage by a coalition of the forces of each, and hereafter the classes will meet together. The following committees were accordingly chosen: Committee on the selection of topics, Miss Florence Kimball, Andrew McLean, David Kinley; committee on general supervision, Misses Lizzie Saunders, Annie L. Sargent, Anna Tucker, and Master Herbert Johnson. Three of the committee serve two months, three for four months, and one for six months.

Temperance Meetings.

The first temperance meeting this season was held in the vestry of the Congregational church, Friday evening. Rev. H. H. Leavitt presided over the meeting and earnest arguments for the cause were made by Rev. Mr. Hodge and Rev. Chas. Noyes.

The second meeting in the cause of temperance was held in the Methodist vestry Tuesday evening, Rev. Mr. Hodge presiding. The first address was given by Rev. Mr. Walker who spoke with effect, and advised the parents to make home attractive and cheerful as a means of keeping the boys from the dram-shops. Chief Templar Frisbee was then invited to make a few remarks; he spoke rather disparagingly of the recent assertions that there had been more liquor selling since the no-license vote than before. He thought that notwithstanding that certain violations of the law had occurred, yet good had also resulted. Rev. H. H. Leavitt gave the closing address, which was forcible and to the point, on the subject, "What to do, and what motive have we for doing it?" He desired that the "no vote" should become more and more emphatic each year and closed by expressing his appreciation of the aid of the Temperance Society at the polls, last year. The president of the meeting remarked that the absence of the Rev. Mr. Noyes reminded him of the poem, "Snow-bound." The meeting was enlivened by singing.

Teachers' Meeting.

Attention, drawing, and whispering were the subjects considered by the teachers at the Johnson High School, Friday afternoon. President Kinley conducted the lessons on the first two subjects, and in his absence the latter part of the afternoon, Rev. Mr. Noyes was chairman.

Attention, that is aroused by external stimuli is "non-voluntary"; if it arises from the desire to know a thing, it is not voluntary. It is either compelled or attracted, and is dependent upon interest. It would be well for teachers to observe the following: Never begin a lesson until you have looked every pupil in the eye. If their attention is distracted, pause until it is regained. Stop short of physical exhaustion; kindle interest; find out the tastes of each scholar, and address them; prepare beforehand skilful questions which shall call into action all the faculties.

In regard to the best way of stopping whispering, one teacher suggested putting the names of those who whispered upon the board underneath the word "Whisperers." Another thought that corporal punishment was about as effective a way as any.

The committee thought that perhaps some blanks might be made out for the parents to sign whenever their children were unavoidably late, in order to check this error. Miss Lida F. Fuller read an article from one of the educational journals concerning the increase of cigarette smoking among many of the school boys, who were probably doing this without the knowledge of their parents.

Roundabout Lecture.

The Martyrology of Inventors was the subject of the lecture, Wednesday. Mr. Towle began his lecture by mention of the eminent men who were victims and martyrs to the spirit of invention. Neither war nor revolution has reaped such a harvest of martyrs. He paid a glowing tribute to Bernard Palissy, the French potter, who after patient toil and severe struggles, with starvation staring him in the face, gained the secret of enamelling which gave him fame. Palissy lived in a dark age of religious intolerance; persecuted on account of being a Huguenot, he was thrown into the Bastille in his nineteenth year. He died there when nearly 100 years. The lecturer spoke of the gradual introduction of cotton machinery; of the trials and persecutions of the inventors. There were six men of genius—five Englishmen and one American—distinguished for the establishment of cotton machinery. John Kaye invented the fly-shuttle, and by so doing incensed the weavers so that he was obliged to flee to Paris where he died an outcast, his invention unacknowledged. James Hargreaves, a poor weaver, as the result of an accident, invented the spinning-jenny. One day his wife's spinning-wheel fell to the floor, and noticing that the wheel still revolved it gave him the clue to the invention. He called the machine a "Jenny" in honor of his wife. He was persecuted by the ignorant of his time, and died neglected and in want.

Richard Arkwright, a barber, invented the spinning-frame. Desperately poor at first, he was made sheriff of Derbyshire, and finally, for reading an address before King George III., was knighted. Samuel Crompton, inventor of the spinning-mule, was persecuted and finally reduced almost to beggary. These pioneers of cotton machinery were all of humble origin. It was far different with Edmund Cartwright. He was a country clergyman of excellent character and family. It was not until his fortieth year that his genius awoke; it was then that he invented machinery for weaving yarn. From the inventors of cotton machinery, the lecturer turned to the builders of light-houses. Henry Winstonely, the inventor of the Eddystone, the first light-house that was ever built, perished on the eve of the completion of his work. The storm which destroyed this famous lighthouse, carried Winstonely and his men away with it. John Smeaton afterward erected a permanent lighthouse of stone which stood for 125 years.

The lecturer announced that Eli Whitney, the sixth and American promoter of cotton machinery, would be discussed in his next lecture. The subject of the next lecture which occurs Tuesday, will be Great Modern Inventors.

Lieut. and Mrs. Geo. L. Weil, and Lieut. and Mrs. Warren, were present at Battery C's Ball, in the City Hall, Lawrence, last Friday evening.

Miss Addie Heath of Southbridge is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Parkhurst.

Saturday evening being the last one of instruction for the term, it was arranged by the originators of Mrs. Leonard's dancing class to hold a private social gathering at the Town Hall. The Bijou Orchestra rendered excellent music for the occasion, and the young ladies of the class had previously prepared refreshments which were gracefully served in the supper-room, during the evening. The hours were very agreeably diverted, and the whole affair although entirely informal was enjoyed by all. Among those present as guests of the class were Mr. B. F. Robinson, Miss Blanche Robinson, Miss Etta Knowles, Miss Grace Thomas, and Miss Grace Currier of Lawrence.

The Young People's Literary and Social Society hold their meeting this evening.

Colby's Orchestra has disbanded for the season.

Mrs. Chas. Horne of Brockton was visiting in town, Tuesday.

Mr. Jas. McDonald is ill at his home at the Centre.

Mr. John Meserve commenced Tuesday to cut the ice on the "shop pond," to fill his ice-house.

Mr. Edward Butterworth and Mr. David Kinley are now busily engaged in collecting material for a first class musical concert to be presented Tuesday, Feb. 26, for the benefit of the High School.

A glimpse into the dining-room at the residence of Mr. A. P. Cheney, Wednesday evening, revealed a merry group doing justice to an excellent collation. The guests were the friends of Miss Clara Cheney, and came over from Haverhill in the "Bonny Boat," under the guidance of Mr. Ballard. The evening hours flew swiftly in the pursuit of various games and in the enjoyment of musical selections. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Chadwick of town, and Miss Delia Wardwell of Andover.

All citizens who intend to visit Washington as honorary members of Co. L are requested to notify Capt. Reeves, at the Armory, next Wednesday evening, in order that the list which is to be forwarded to the authorities, may be completed.

The ice on Lake Cochichewick is about 9 inches thick. S. M. Greenwood commenced Monday to store his crop of ice.

Miss Emily Horne received a handsome gold watch, Monday, as a birthday gift from an uncle and aunt in Portland, Me.

Master Georgie Baxter celebrated his birthday, by entertaining a number of his little friends at his home, Wednesday evening.

The N. A. Drum Corps has decided to hold a fair for the purpose of replenishing their treasury, May 2, 3, and 4. The members, resolved into sub-committees, have charge of arrangements. Messrs. Jas. Loftus and Chas. Robinson have resigned as major and treasurer of the organization, and Messrs. Eben Bailey and Wm. McNiff were elected to fill the vacancies.

Edw. Adams has harvested his ice crop.

Parties from out of town were seeking a desirable spot on which to erect a building suitable to the manufacture of felt. The property of Mr. Towne, near the mouth of the Shawheen River, was one of the places considered, but nothing definite has yet been done towards securing it.

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Mr. W. F. Prince has not yet decided, but is thinking of entering the International League for the coming season. Mr. Prince was reserved by the Londons last season, and is expected to be on hand at New Orleans sometime in March.

Mr. J. G. Brown is now ready to supply customers with 9 baskets of spruce edgings for \$1, at short notice.

Twenty-two new books were added to the Public Library, Saturday.

Mr. Oscar M. Godfrey and Miss Edith F., adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. McClary were united in marriage, Monday evening. The ceremony was strictly private, and was performed at the residence of Rev. F. M. Gardner, pastor of the Second Baptist church, Lawrence. Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey will for the present reside at the home of the bride's parents; they have the best wishes of their friends for future happiness.

The regular drill at the Armory, Monday evening, was said to have been an especially fine one.

Hon. N. P. Frye represented our town at the hearing, before the County Commissioners in Salem, Tuesday morning, in regard to erecting a county truant school.

In response to invitations, a large number of friends attended "five o'clock tea" at the residence of Hon. Moses T. Stevens, Thursday.

Mrs. Stuart Remick of Medford has a class in painting every Saturday afternoon at Mrs. C. E. Stillings.

At the meeting of the trustees of the M. E. Church, Wednesday evening, it was voted to pay the entire church debt of \$1800; over \$600 was subscribed at once by the trustees themselves.

At the meeting of Wynona Lodge, Wednesday evening, Messrs. Lawson Robinson, C. M. Sanborn, and S. A. O'Brien were appointed a committee to secure speakers and make arrangements for a public Temperance Meeting. It is possible that some of the Grand Lodge Officers may be present among the speakers. Mr. Jas. Craig and Misses Lexie Saunders and Marion Lawson were appointed to arrange the programme for the next meeting.

The Eben Sutton S. F. E. horses have earned between 250 and 300 dollars above the cost of keeping, during the past year.

Dr. C. P. Morrill has received an invitation to be present at the banquet of the Maine Veterans Association to be given in Boston on the 25th inst.

BALLARDVALE

A union meeting will be held at the Congregational church this evening. Rev. Mr. Greene of the West church will participate in the services.

Mr. Albert Willard has moved into his new house. Adam Zink has rented the one vacated by Mr. Willard.

The young people of St. Joseph's have arranged an entertainment for the benefit of the church. It will take place Saturday evening Mar. 2 in Bradlee Hall. The Sheridan Dramatic Club will be the attraction. A concert will be given to close with a farce. Tickets are selling rapidly. Mr. John Scott has the matter in charge.

Mr. Eddie Hirschfeld of Meriden, Conn. is visiting his cousin, Clemons Kintz.

Mr. Charles Rogge died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Kintz, last Saturday morning aged seventy-four years. He had been in feeble health for some time, having suffered a shock of paralysis about a year ago, and a few days since was taken down quite suddenly with something of the same character from which he never rallied. He was on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Kintz, who is his only near relative, when taken down. The funeral was held from Mr. Kintz's residence Monday, Rev. Mr. Palmer of Christ church officiating. Interment at Spring Grove.

Mr. Wm. Lawrence, jr., who has been in Washington Territory for the past two years, is at home on a visit.

The ladies' union prayer meeting was held in the M. E. vestry Wednesday afternoon. Another will be held next Wednesday at the Congregational church.

A missionary concert of particular interest took place at the M. E. church last Sunday night.

Mr. Samuel Purrington has returned from New Hampshire and is again at work for Sullivan and Willard.

Mrs. E. K. Davis of Malden is said to be quite ill.

The Boston Opera Comique Co. presented the Comic Operetta "Topsy turvy" Wednesday evening to a full house as the ninth number in the Bradlee Course. The operetta is light and quite amusing, and is built up on a case of mistaken identity. A fellow in search of a situation as a man servant is supposed to be a "model young bachelor" bent on winning the daughter of the house and Mr. Swanhopper the young bachelor in question is looked upon as the applicant for the position of servant. There are several funny situations in the piece and the songs were as a rule good. Miss Var's imitation of a cornet solo was especially good and a hearty encore was accorded her. Mr. Snow as "Lasender" the servant was quite taking.

Mr. Alfred René has been dangerously sick with pneumonia, but is now improving.

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POETRY.

Content.

BY REV. VARNUM LINCOLN.

On waters deep, dear Lord, I'm tossed,
These ocean bounds I cannot see,
'Tis in thy greatness I am lost,
While so much beauty dazzles me.

Plain, simple things I try to learn,
But this excess of glory bright,
That fills creation from thy throne,
But blinds and mocks my feeble sight.

Why search 'out God to understand?
Why sound a vast and shoreless sea?
The things I find so close at hand,
Best shape and build my destiny.

Though questions all I cannot solve,
Or clearly grasp such mystery,
One thing I'm sure, that God is love,
And that is full enough for me.

With this let sweet and calm content,
Abide forever in my breast,
His ways though dark in love are meant,
And what He does is always best.

SELECTIONS.

Stolen Secrets in Mechanics.

One hundred years ago what a man discovered in the arts and mechanics he concealed. Workmen were put on oath never to reveal the process used by their employers. Doors were kept closed, artisans going out were searched, visitors were rigorously excluded from admission, and false operations blinded the workmen themselves. The mysteries of every craft were hedged in by quickset fences of empirical pretension and judicial affirmation. There used to be close by Temple Bar in London, an old chemist's shop. The proprietor of it, in days gone by, enjoyed the monopoly of making citric acid. More favorably circumstanced than other secret manufactures, his was a process that required no assistance. He employed no workmen. Experts came to sample and assort and bottle his products. They never entered the laboratory. The mystic operations by which he grew rich were confined to himself. One day, having locked the doors and blinded the windows, sure, as usual, of the safety of his secret, our chemist went home to his dinner. A chimney sweep, or a boy disguised as such, wide awake in chemistry, was on the watch. Following the secret-keeper so far on his way to Charing Cross as to be sure he would not return that day, the sooty philosopher hied rapidly back to Temple Bar, ascended the low building, dropped down the flue, saw all he wanted, and returned, carrying with him the mystery of making citric acid. The monopoly of the inventor was gone. A few months after, and the price was reduced by four-fifths. The poor man was heart-broken and died shortly afterwards, ignorant of the trick by which he had been victimized. Like Miss Tabitha Bramble, when informed that the thunder had spoiled two barrels of beer in her cellar, he might have said, "How the thunder should get there when the cellar was double locked, I can't comprehend." The manufacture of tin-ware in England originated in a stolen secret. Few readers need to be informed that tin-ware is simply thin sheet-iron plated with tin by being dipped into the molten metal. In theory it is an easy matter to clean the surface of iron. Dip it into a bath of boiling tin and remove it, enveloped with the silvery metal, to a place of cooling. In practice, however, it is the most difficult of the arts. It was discovered in Holland and guarded from publicity with the utmost vigilance for nearly half a century. England tried in vain to discover the secret, until James Sherman, a Cornish miner, crossed the channel, insinuated himself surreptitiously into a tin-plate manufactory, made himself master of the secret, and brought it home. The history of cast steel presents a curious instance of a manufacturing secret stealthily obtained under the cloak of an appeal to philanthropy. The main distinction between iron and steel, as most people know is, that the latter contains carbon. The one is converted into the other by being heated for a considerable time in contact with powdered charcoal in an iron box. Now, steel thus made is unequal. The middle of a bar is more carbonized than the ends, and the surface more than the centre. It is, therefore, unreliable. Nevertheless, before the invention of cast steel there was nothing better. In 1760 there lived near Attercliffe, near Sheffield,

a watchman named Huntsman. He became dissatisfied with the watch-springs in use, and set himself to the task of making them homogeneous. "If," thought he, "I can melt a piece of steel and cast it into an ingot, its composition should be the same throughout." He succeeded. His steel soon became famous. Huntsman's ingots for fine work were in universal demand. He did not call them cast steel. That was his secret. About 1770 a large manufactory of this peculiar steel was established at Attercliffe. The process was wrapped in secrecy by every one within reach—true and faithful men hired, the work divided and subdivided, large wages paid, and stringent oaths administered. It did not avail. One mid-winter night, as the tall chimneys of the Attercliffe steel works belched forth their smoke, a traveler knocked at the gate. It was bitterly cold, the snow fell fast, and the wind howled across the moat. The stranger, apparently a ploughman or agricultural laborer seeking shelter from the storm, awakened no suspicion. Scanning the wayfarer closely, and moved by motives of humanity, the foreman granted his request and let him in. Feigning to be worn out with cold and fatigue, the poor fellow sank upon the floor, and soon appeared to be asleep. That, however, was far from his intention. He closed his eyes, apparently only. He saw workmen cut bars of steel into bits, place them in crucibles, and thrust the crucibles into a furnace. The fire was urged to its extreme power until the steel was melted. Clothed with rags to protect themselves from the heat, the workmen drew out the glowing crucibles, and poured their contents into a mould. Mr. Huntsman's factory had nothing more to disclose. The secret of making cast steel had been discovered.—*English Mechanic*.

Railroad Stories.

The first was told by the *Chicago Mail* in connection with last year's strike on the "C. B. and Q." In one of the towns on the main line lives a man who for years has been in the employ of the corporation which is now having trouble. From apprentice boy in the workshop he worked his way up until he became an engineer. One night he was called up and sent out on an extra. He had not gone far on his run when something danced before the glare of his headlight, and as quickly did he reverse the engine. Leaving the pilot, he walked down the track and found a child neatly wrapped and wide awake. He took it back to the pilot, made a cot for it and proceeded on his run. On his return the wife of the road was taken to his home, adopted, reared, and educated. She became one of the beauties of the little town, and grew into womanhood. The engineer, although nearly 35 years older than the pretty-faced creature, loved her, and they were married. The other day, when there were rumors of a strike, the old engineer appealed to his child wife for advice, and she begged him to remain with the company and not desert the road on which he found her, and from which he rescued her. He consented, and there is one of the old engineers who is true to the throttle. I have this little story from a gentleman who lives in the town where the old engineer makes his home.

I have met the railroad hog a great many times. I never meet him without making a kick. He is growing scarcer every day, and I sometimes flatter myself that I have contributed to drive him out. When I left Toledo for Cincinnati, the other day, the train was crowded, and people were standing up in every coach. In my car was a man occupying two seats. He had a bad looking head on him, and he cared so little for our rights that he did not look up from his book. There were five of us standing up, and I said to the group:

"Gentlemen, there are three seats for which we have paid. Let us take possession."

"He'll kick, and raise a row."

"But we'll kick and raise a bigger one."

"Yes, but what's the use of quarreling with a hog?"

"It is just such men as you who have made him a hog. You have allowed him to impose on you until he has come to think he owns the railroad."

Not one of the four would move. I went to the other end of the car, where three women were crushed into one seat, picked up a 12-year-old boy near by, and walked up to the hog and asked:

"Have you paid for four seats here?"

"That's my business," he promptly replied.

"And mine and the public's."

I cleared the seat of his baggage, seated the woman and boy, and then crawled in beside the hog. He made an awful row, but it was useless. He was left with what he had paid for, and we got what our tickets called for. Let every passenger kick on the railroad hog, and he must go.—*Detroit Free Press*.

"Will you kindly allow me to stand?" asked a gentleman as he got into a railway carriage at Waterloo station, en route to Epsom, and which carriage already contained the specified number. "Certainly not, sir!" exclaimed a passenger occupying a corner seat near the door. "The way these trains are overcrowded is shameful!" "As you appear to be the only person who objects to my presence," replied the gentleman, "I shall remain where I am." "Then I shall call the guard and have you removed, sir!" Suiting the action to the word, the aggrieved passenger rose, and, putting his head out of the window, vociferously summoned the guard. The new comer saw his opportunity, and quietly slipped into the corner seat. "What's up?" inquired the guard, as he opened the carriage door. "One over the number," replied the new comer, coolly. "You must come out, sir; the train's going on," and without waiting for any further explanation, the guard pulled out the aggrieved passenger, who was left wildly gesticulating on the platform. He didn't see the fun on the Downs.—*Arbroath Herald*.

Twenty years have passed since a certain Bath sea captain, entering the port of New York, telegraphed his wife at Bath to join him at the metropolis prepared for a sea voyage. Accordingly, a day or two after the arrival of the message saw the wife embarked upon the through train from Bath to Boston, accompanied by an infant child scarcely two years old. This car was shunted on to the end of the Portland train at Brunswick, and, leaving the child asleep, the captain's wife seized the opportunity to fill the baby's bottle with milk in the depot restaurant.

While the mother was intent upon her errand the train slipped quietly out of the station, and when the mother emerged from the restaurant door it was fast disappearing under Spring Street bridge. Eagerly she explained the situation to the sympathizing group of railroad men who gathered around. Baby and purse, containing all her money and ticket, were in the fast disappearing train. A hurried council followed, and a plan was instantly formed.

Old No. 23, "The Brunswick," was side-tracked waiting the passage of the train just gone. Uncle Thompson, the station baggage-master at the time, ran hastily to this engine and asked her aid to overtake the flying train. The genial Charles, ever ready to aid the cause of any female in distress, volunteered to catch the robber. Hastily filling the fire-box with wood from the tender, while Thompson was assisting the woman to mount the engine, with a command to the switchman to "give us the main line," with hand upon the throttle, No. 23 flew quietly over the switches and commenced her run. An empty engine chasing a heavy train up "Oak Hill grade," which extends four miles straight away from Brunswick, has an easy task, and before they had covered more than half that distance they could see ahead the object of their pursuit.

To sound his whistle, calling the attention of the train men to the chase, and thereby stop the train, was not part of the programme, fearing he might run over them should he suddenly stop. So quietly running along, the roar of the train deadening the pursuit, he is soon immediately behind them. Then his tender—for they are running backward—rubs against the rear platform of the train, and while the engineer holds her there, Thompson assists the woman over the tender, down upon the platform of the car containing the baby, still fast asleep, the mother

clasping tightly the bottle of milk which cost such effort.

The captain attempted to reward the men who came to his wife's relief so nobly, but they, with true nobility refused to accept money for such a service.

Highest Chimney in America.

The reference in one of Mrs. Downs's lectures to the height of Bunker Hill Monument, and other lofty structures, as compared with English cathedral spires and towers, suggests the printing of the following account from an exchange of a tall New Jersey chimney:

The Washington monument is the only structure on this continent which is taller than the great chimney lately built at Kearney, N. J., to serve the 20 big boilers of a thread-manufacturing company. It is a king among chimneys, as there are but three taller ones in the world, and none of those were built for boiler furnaces, but for carrying off the products of chemical processes, and distributing the products thus produced.

The Kearney chimney, besides being a triumph of the builder's art, as regards stability and height, is a very handsome shaft. It is circular, and rises with a perfectly uniform batter from the bottom to the neck below the cap. Its diameter at the base is 28 feet 6 inches, and at the neck is 14 feet. This gives a batter of 8 feet 3 inches, or 2.85 inches for every 10 feet. Its total height is 335 feet. Its internal diameter is 11 feet, giving one circular flue. At the summit it expands into a well-proportioned capital, surmounted by a cast-iron coping. The latter weighs six tons, and is composed of 32 sections.

The foundation on which this great mass of brick rests is 40 feet square and 5 feet deep, and weighs 1,000,000 pounds.

As it starts from the base, the chimney is double. The outer wall is 5 feet 2 inches in thickness, and inside of this is a second wall 20 inches thick and spaced off about 20 inches from the main wall, and of course concentric with it. From the interior surface of the main wall, eight buttresses are carried, nearly touching this inner or main flue wall, in order to keep it in line should it sag. The interior wall, starting with the thickness described, is gradually reduced until a height of about 90 feet is reached, when it is diminished to eight inches. At 165 feet it ceases, and the rest of the chimney is without lining; no fire bricks are used in the lining.

The chimney receives two horizontal flues, in which it is proposed to place feed water heaters for the boilers. About 1000 pipes will be included in them. It is believed that much more of the waste heat can thus be economized than usual, as owing to the great heat of the chimney, a comparatively slight heat in the products of combustion will generate ample draught. The advantage in an engineering sense of so large a chimney will be derived from this factor of economy.

A remarkable feature of this piece of work is that it was built in 150 days of nine hours each. In the erection of three smaller chimneys much more time was spent. Townsend's chimney at Glasgow, Scotland, is 454 feet high, and was more than three years building; Tennant and Co.'s chimney, Glasgow, Scotland, 435 feet, 6 inches high, was built in a year, as was Dobson and Barlow's chimney at Bolton, England, which is 367 feet, 6 inches high.

The total weight of the new chimney is 15,091,899 pounds; the total number of bricks in the stack is 1,697,231, and its cost was \$30,000.

No way to ascend the shaft, after the elevator used in its construction was taken away, has been provided. If it should be necessary to do so, a balloon will be sent up the central flue and allowed to lose its gas and descend on the outside, providing means for drawing up a line of sufficient size for a man to climb. It is estimated that during a high wind the chimney will sway about six inches.

BOOKS AND READING.

The *Century* for February carries on its specialties, Mr. Kennan's Russian narrative and the Life of Lincoln—with undiminished interest. The former describes the sad experiences of Exiles at Iokutsk, and the latter takes up three important topics, the Removal of McClellan, the

Financial Measures, and the Cabinet difficulty as to Seward and Chase. We have recently copied an extract as to McClellan, and the other points are of similar interest, recalling the momentous troubles of that great time and giving information about them not generally known before. Geo. W. Cable's "strange, true story" is Francois in Louisiana. Revival of Hand Spinning and Weaving in Westmoreland is an extremely interesting account of what has recently been done in England. Slow-burning Construction, by Edward Atkinson, will interest builders and practical men. Two Negatives is a love story of the Civil War. Under the Redwood Tree is a story of Northern California. Fairies and Druids of Ireland takes history back a long way, and is illustrated by one of those primitive churches shown in Mrs. Downs's first lecture. Another article by Lawrence Hutton gives various Portraits of Mary Queen of Scots, including one from the monument in Westminster Abbey. Washington Gladden writes on Safeguards of the Suffrage, and Topics for the time deals with The Imperfections of American Law Procedure. [Century Co., New York; \$4 a year.]

The February number of the *Andover Review* is a good one, entirely free from controversial topics and containing articles of interest in various lines of thought. Prof. C. C. Everett's paper on The Tragic Motif in Browning's Dramas compares them with Shakespeare's, and is thus specially appropriate just now, when so many are following Mr. Clapp's lectures. Dr. McKenzie's article on the Problem of the Second Service on Sunday concerns a matter in which church people everywhere are interested. The Evolution of the Relation between Capital and Labor is—not by Adam Smith, whom we think of as the first man in the study of Political Economy, but—by Adam Shortt of Toronto, and is an able plea for a system of profit-sharing. Mr. Pancoast's suggestions on "The Intellectual Life of America" already treated upon by Charles Eliot Norton, are weighty and encouraging. Prof. Harris reviews Prof. Shedd's Dogmatic Theology, concluding with the remark that it is in general agreement with the separate doctrines of Dr. Shedd's theology, but in profound disagreement with the reasonings elaborated in support of them. The editorial articles are on the Preservation of Spiritual Christianity, the Roman Catholic School Question, and the Salaries of Ministers. Prof. Taylor continues Archaeological Notes, Prof. Tucker the Outline of a Course of Study in Social Economics, and Mr. D. C. Wells Sociological Notes. [Houghton, Mifflin, and Co., Boston; \$4 a year.]

The February *Wide Awake* will interest some readers besides children. The first article by Susan Coolidge tells how the peacocks ate up the Queen's Luncheon on the Isle of Sark. The Adventures of David Vane and David Crane, and Five Little Peppers Midway are continued. Children in Italian Sculpture and Forty-eight Hours a Day give instruction in art and science. Lighter articles are The Tupper Children (who were volunteers in the war), An Apple of Discord, a story for St. Valentine's Day, Princess Mayblossom, and Nonsense Animals, the latter having funny pictures of the Catbird, Leopphant, Horse-fish and other "ambiguous" animals. How a German boy became an African Prince is the story of Emin Pacha, whom Stanley is trying to find. Besides all this, there are pieces about Precious Stones, about Simple Uses of the Oven, A Geological Talk, and others too numerous to mention. [D. Lothrop Co., Boston; \$2.40 a year.]

The *Pansy, Our Little Men and Women*, and *Babylonia*, younger children in the *Wide Awake* family, are also received for February. All of them are full of pictures, stories and juvenile reading of the most readable kind. The family of children that takes this set of periodicals will have a liberal education!

The *Homiletic Review* for February has a second paper on Tolstoi by Dr. W. C. Dickinson, and an able criticism by Rev. A. J. Lyman on "Robert Elsmere." Rev. C. F. Twing contributes a Study of Judas, and the whole number is full of selections and notes of special value to clergymen. [Funk and Wagnalls, New York; \$2.50 a year.]

SUNDAY NEWS AND NOTES.

Church Services.

SOUTH CHURCH.—Organized 1711. Rev. J. J. Blair, pastor. Morning service, 10.30; evening, 7.15; Christian Endeavor meeting, 8; Wednesday evening, 7.30; Supt. of Sunday School, John Alden. Sexton, Oliver W. Vennard, Central St.

WEST CHURCH.—Organized 1826. Rev. Frederick W. Greene, pastor. Morning service, 10.30; evening, 7; at Osgood school-house, 7; Friday evening, 7.30; Christian Endeavor, Wednesday evening. Supt. of Sunday School, Fred. S. Boutwell. Sexton, Daniel W. Trow.

FREE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Organized 1840. Rev. ———, pastor. Morning service, 10.30; evening, 7; Christian Endeavor, 6.15; Wednesday evening, 7.45. Supt. of Sunday School, the Pastor. Sexton, Stillman H. Harnden, Essex St.

SEMINARY CHURCH.—Organized 1805. Professors of Theological Seminary, pastors. Morning service, 10.30; afternoon, 3; Wednesday evening, 7. Supt. of Sunday School, Prof. D. Y. Comstock. Sexton, F. M. Hill.

CHRIST CHURCH.—Organized 1835. Rev. Frederic Palmer, rector. Morning service 10.30; evening, 7.15. Service and Lecture, Wednesday evenings, 7.30. Ass't Supt of Sunday-school, H. H. Tyler. Sexton, Geo. O. Hill, Summer St.

CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE.—Organized 1852. Rev. J. J. Ryan, pastor. Holy Communion, 8; High Mass and sermon, 10.45; Vespers 3.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Organized 1858. Rev. J. V. Stratton, pastor. Morning service, 10.30 evening, 7; Wednesday evening, 7.30. Supt. of Sunday School, Chas. N. L. Stone. Sexton, Henry A. Hill.

UNION CHURCH, Ballardvale.—Organized 1854. Rev. G. S. Butler, pastor. Morning service, 10.30; evening, 6; Christian Endeavor, 5.15. Supt of Sunday school, C. H. Marland.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Ballardvale.—Organized 1850. Rev. N. H. Martin, pastor. Morning service, 10; evening, 7; Young People's meeting, 6.15; Tuesday and Friday evenings, 7.30; Supt of Sunday School, John Howell.

Rev. J. J. Blair, at the South church, preached on Luke 19: 6—Zaccheus receiving Christ. The subject in the evening was Walking in the Spirit, Gal. 5: 16.

Rev. Frederic Palmer of Christ church preached in the morning from Ps. 37: 7, "Rest in the Lord, and wait patiently for Him"; the need of a noble ambition, the restlessness which a noble ambition brings, the rest for this found in the thought of God's eternal providing care, and the consciousness of doing His will. The evening sermon was from 1 Thess. 5: 19, 20, on The basis of the obligation to attend Church as being not so much an express command of the Bible as a loyalty to a universal instinct of human nature and to one's best self.

Rev. J. V. Stratton at the Baptist church preached from Prov. 23: 26—"My son, give me thine heart." In the evening, the subject was the Christian Hero.

At the Free church, Rev. F. A. Wilson of Billerica preached from 2 Cor. 5:17, The new Creature. In the evening, his subject was, "What it is to be a Christian," from Gal. 2:20. Complete faith in Christ, obedience to Christ, love for Christ—these three make the new creature—a man in Christ, and Christ in him.

F. W. Greene preached at the West church from Luke 17:30—"the day that the Son of man is revealed." In the evening, his subject at the vestry was "Creeds," Mark 16:16.

Prof. Moore's sermon at the chapel was a thoughtful and helpful one, Luke 2: 52 (Rev. Ver.)—"And Jesus advanced in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man." We often speak of Christ as coming into the world in the disguise of humanity, and yet think of Him as possessing from the beginning all the fullness of the Godhead bodily, with no opportunity for growth. The Gospels do not represent Him so. His physical, intellectual, and religious development was strictly natural. He grew as John the Baptist grew, He grew as long as He lived. His humanity differed from that of other men in that He overcame the hindrance of sin. The example of Jesus, which sometimes seems an exception to

human experience, is really a type of what our experience should be.

Development is the law of nature, in vegetable and animal life. History is the record of development. Revelation which has its root in the soil of history follows the same law. Where growth ends, death has begun. This is the law of spiritual life. Its origin is divine, its development is natural. The aim of Christianity is not to make angels, but full-grown men, "unto the stature of the fulness of Christ." Character is of necessity a thing of slow growth. The natural analogy falls in this, that while human development is progressive up to a certain point and then begins to fail, spiritual life has before it an eternity for constant, limitless growth.

In answering the question how this life of God in man is to be cultivated the analogy of nature is instructive. Nourishment, exercise, time, are the conditions of all true growth. We must be nourished by something like that we would become. We must feed upon the Word of God, the means of God's grace, upon prayerful communion with God. The use of power is essential to its growth, in the child, the workman, the Christian. Absolute faithfulness in the duties of every day life, though they be small, is spiritual exercise. Time is necessary. The higher the scale of life the slower the progress. We must not expect the new-born child in Christ Jesus to be a perfect man. The working of Christianity is not by magic process. The oak needs centuries for its growth. The eternal years of God are ours.

The afternoon address spoke of modern civilization as the fruit of Christianity, of public institutions and public opinion as resting on Christian principles. The spread and partial triumph of materialistic atheism would mean a collapse of Christian civilization. He urged young men to be on the right side, for they would live to take part in a great conflict between two irreconcilable systems; they would live to see a crisis, in which, if a republican government should be undermined, a temporary anarchy and a terrible tyranny would follow.

All Travelers

Whether by land or sea, who are liable to be out of reach of drug stores and doctors, would do well to have a supply of Ayer's Pills at hand. For this purpose, the Pills are put up in bottles as well as boxes, and may be conveniently carried in one's pocket. Six of the most distinguished physicians of Syracuse, N. Y., in giving their joint testimony as to the excellent medical combination of Ayer's Pills, make this point: "Their beautiful coating of gelatine and sugar is a great advantage, in that it protects them from change by time or climate, and renders them pleasant and even agreeable to take."

"During the twenty-five years I have lived on the frontier," writes John McDowall, of Sweetwater, Col., "Ayer's Pills have been my best friend. I have lived, mostly, where there was no doctor within twenty miles, and have been hard sick several times. I always kept Ayer's medicines on hand, and with them, and the Almanac, have pulled through. I have also doctored others, and believe I have saved some valuable lives by the use of Ayer's Pills."

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W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Best in the world. Examine his \$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE. \$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE. \$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE. \$2.50 EXTRA VALUE GOLF SHOE. \$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE. \$2.00 and \$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR LADIES.

Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting. If not sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

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Curtain, Carpet, Cabinet, Mattress and Upholstery Work. Shades, Poles, Spring Rollers, Brass and Nickel Rods and Trimmings constantly on hand. Packing of Furniture and Household Jobbing done with care.

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ADAMS & DAW of North Andover wish to inform the citizens of Andover, North Andover and vicinity that they are prepared to deliver

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to families and others. Orders for Andover left at R. M. Abbott's, corner of Summer Street and Pundard Avenue will be promptly attended to.

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Farming Tools,

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A fine assortment of

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GARMENTS MADE IN THE LATEST FASHION.

Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles always on hand. Repairing, Cleaning and Pressing done at Short Notice.

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ANDOVER TO BOSTON. A. M. 6.50 ex. ar. in Boston 7.38; 7.46 ex. ar. 8.33; 8.06 ex. ar. 8.53; 8.33 ex. ar. 9.18; 9.58 ex. ar. 10.45; 11.19 acc. ar. 12.05 P. M. 12.26 ex. ar. 1.15; 12.29 acc. ar. 1.30; 1.10 acc. ar. 2.05; 3.18 acc. ar. 4.15; 4.25 acc. ar. 5.26; 5.44 acc. ar. 6.42; 7.09 ex. ar. 8; 9.39 acc. ar. 10.39. SUNDAY: 7.49 ar. 8.50; 8.33 ar. 9.30; 12.29 ar. 1.26; P. M. 4.32 ar. 5.30; 5.53 ar. 7; 7.51 ar. 8.48. All accommodation.

BOSTON TO ANDOVER. A. M. 6.00 acc. arrive in Andover, 7.02; 7.30 acc. ar. 8.23; 9.30 acc. ar. 10.24; 10.25 acc. ar. 11.30. P. M. 12.00 ex. ar. 12.52; 12.30 ar. 1.00; 2.15 ex. ar. 3.00; 2.30 acc. ar. 3.42; 3.15 ex. ar. 4.00; 4.02 acc. ar. 5.00; 5.00 ex. ar. 5.45; 6.00 ex. ar. 6.47; 6.35 acc. ar. 7.31; 7.00 acc. ar. 7.53; 11.00 ex. ar. 11.45. SUNDAY: A. M. 8.00 acc. ar. 9.06. P. M. 5.00 acc. ar. 6.14; 6.00 ex. ar. 6.47; 7.00 acc. ar. 8.02.

ANDOVER TO LOWELL. A. M. 7.46 arrive in Lowell 8.32; 8.33 ar. 9.00; 9.51 ar. 10.35; 10.35 ar. 11.10 ar. 11.39. P. M. 12.26 ar. 1.03; 1.40 ar. 2.45; 2.44 ar. 3.12; 3.18 ar. 3.45; 4.25 ar. 5.03; 5.50 ar. 6.15; 7.09 ar. 7.43; 9.39 ar. 10.10. SUNDAY: A. M. 7.49 ar. 8.13; 8.33 ar. 9.18. P. M. 12.20 ar. 12.50; 4.32 ar. 5.00; 5.53 ar. 6.25; 7.51 ar. 8.21.

LOWELL TO ANDOVER. A. M. 7.35 ar. in Andover 8.23; 8.35 ar. 9.00; 9.29 ar. 10.21; 11.00 ar. 11.30. P. M. 12.15 ar. 12.10; 1.00 ar. 1.25; 3.00 ar. 3.42; 3.40 ar. 4.05; 5.10 ar. 5.45; 6.15 ar. 6.47; 6.55 ar. 7.31; 11.10 ar. 11.45. SUNDAY: 8.29 ar. 9.06. P. M. 5.35 ar. 6.14; 7.30 ar. 8.02.

ANDOVER TO LAWRENCE. A. M. 7.02, 8.23, 9.00, 10.24, 11.30. P. M. 12.52, 1.09, 1.23, 3.00, 3.42, 4.05, 5.00, 5.45, 6.47, 7.31, 7.53. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.06. P. M. 6.14; 6.47, 8.02.

LAWRENCE TO ANDOVER. A. M. 6.40, 7.30, 7.55, 8.20, 9.35, 9.40, 10.20, 11.00. P. M. 12.15, 12.17, 1.00, 1.25, 2.35, 3.00, 4.08, 5.40, 7.02, 7.09, 9.30. SUNDAY: 7.40, 8.15. P. M. 12.10, 4.25, 5.35, 7.44.

*From South side.

ANDOVER TO SALEM. A. M. 7.03, arrive in Salem 8.40. P. M. 12.53 ar. 2.03; 5.45 ar. 6.55.

SALEM TO ANDOVER. A. M. 7.00 arrive in Andover, 8.33; 11.32 ar. 1.35. P. M. 4.43 ar. 5.50; 6.00 ar. 7.12. P. M. Wakefield Junction, 10.35 ar. 11.30; 1.55 ar. 3.00.

GOING EAST. A. M. 7.02 H. 7.32 N. 8.23, 9.00, 10.24 H. P. M. 12.53 N. 1.23, 3.42 N. 4.05, 5.45, 6.47 N. 7.53 H. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.06 H. P. M. 6.47, 8.25 H.

H. to Haverhill only. N. connects to Newburyport.

GOING NORTH, VIA MANCHESTER. A. M. 8.23. P. M. 12.52, 4.00, 6.12. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.06. P. M. 6.47.

THE MARKETS.

Local Retail Markets.

Corrected Weekly by Andover Dealers.

Flour, Haxall,	\$7.50 to 7.75
" St. Louis,	6.00 to 6.75
Golden Corn Meal 5 lb. pkg.	15 c.
Glen Mills Entire Wheat Flour 5 lb. pkg.	15 c.
" per bri	7.00
Corn, per bag,	1.00
Meal " "	1.00
" oat, per lb.	3 1/2 c. to 4 1/2 c.
Oats, per bag	85 c. to 90 c.
Shorts, per lb.	\$1.00 to \$1.10
Tea,	20 c. to 30 c.
Coffee,	24 c. to 33 c.
Sugar, gran.	8c. to 8 1/2 c.
" brown.	6 1/2 c. to 7 1/2 c.
Butter,	22 c. to 35 c.
Cheese,	16 c. to 17 c.
Eggs,	23c. to 24c.
Lard,	12c. to 14 c.
Potatoes, per bu.,	75 to 85c.
Onions, " peck,	25c.
Beans, " "	60c. to 85c.
Cranberries, per bu.	\$2.50 to 3.20
Apples, per bbl.,	\$1.50 to 2.50
Ham, per lb.,	14c. to 15c.
Pork, roast,	12c. to 14c.
" salt,	14c.
Beef, roast,	12c. to 28c.
" steak,	16c. to 28c.
Lamb roast,	10c. to 20c.
" chops,	15c. to 25c.
Veal,	10c. to 20c.
Sausages,	12 to 14 c.
Chickens,	20c. to 25c.
Fowls,	15 c. to 20 c.
Turkeys,	6c. to 10c.
Codfish,	7c. to 11c.
" dry,	10c. to 12c.
Lobsters,	12 c. to 18c.
Halibut,	4c. to 6c.
Haddock,	25c.
Clams, per qt.,	10c. to 15c.
Mackerel,	
Salmon,	
Hay, per 100 lbs.,	\$1.00 to \$1.10
Coal, furnace, per ton,	\$7.25
" egg,	\$7.50
" stove,	\$7.75
Wood, hard, per cord,	\$6.00 to \$6.50
" soft, " "	\$4.50

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Sold by all Druggists.

WANTED. To find a person who has used Beach's World Soap that is not perfectly satisfied. Ask your Grocer for it.

ANDOVER NEWS.

Special Notices.

Friday: Conversation Party at Old South Vestry, 7.30 P. M.

Sunday: Rev. W. A. Evans will preach at the Free church.

Prof. Moore will preach at the Seminary church.

Rev. Mr. Blair will resume his evening talks to young people.

Monday: Republican Caucus at Town Hall, 7.45 P. M.

Tuesday: Mr. Clapp's lecture on King Lear, 7.45 P. M.

Wednesday: Abbot Academy Alumnae at Hotel Thorndike, 1 P. M.

Thursday: Christian Endeavor Union at Ballardvale, 7.45 P. M.

BIRTHS.

In North Andover, February 12, a son to Mr. and Mrs. James Norton.

MARRIAGES.

In Lawrence, Feb. 11, by Rev. F. M. Gardner, Mr. Oscar M. Godfrey and Miss Edith F. McClary, both of North Andover.

In North Andover, February 9, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Geo. Walker, Mr. Samuel Carter of town and Miss Lavinia Woodhouse of Lawrence.

In Ballardvale, February 6, by Rev. J. J. Ryan, Lawrence F. Riley and Bridget Flaherty.

DEATHS.

In Andover, Feb. 7, Mary Houston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Houston, 12 years.

In Ballardvale, Feb. 13, Mary Jane Bell, of Prifree Edward's Island, 18 years.

In Ballardvale, Feb. 9, Charles L. Rogge, 73 years.

In Peabody, Feb. 10, Mr. James Marsh, 85 years.

Advertised Letters, Feb. 11, 1889.

Persons calling will please give the date of this list.

Ahern, Ann	Hall, F. A.
Alexander, Annie	Hall, Frank
Bailey, E. W.	Henderson, John
Burnham, Milvin	Hitchcock, Martha
Brunetti, C. A.	O'Leary, John
Cheever, Ella G.	Low, William
Dunnagan, Brid.	Mooney, Julia
Gary, Charles	Pierce, Warren A.
Hall, F. A.	Ryder, Lizzie E.
	Sampson, Florence.

WILLIAM G. GOLDSMITH, P. M.

Towns Around Us.

The County Commissioners had a hearing at Salem on Tuesday on the truant school question. Fourteen towns were represented, including Lawrence and No. Andover, but not Andover. Lynn favored it strongly, and wants the institution located there. Salem and Lawrence opposed it strongly, and don't want it anywhere. Pending a legislative action on the petitions for the repeal of the truant law, the commissioners will not decide upon the matter.

PEABODY.—There is an honest man in that town—Dr. C. C. Pike. His horse broke away and ran several miles a few days ago, and in his flight collided with another valuable horse whose leg was broken. Although not legally under obligation to pay any damage, the doctor promptly paid the other man \$300.

LAWRENCE.—The new Pacific mill, 327 by 116 feet, to be fitted with 50,000 spindles, is nearly completed, and is receiving its machinery.

The Trinity Congregational church and society have voted to call Rev. Wm. A. Keese of Chelsea. He has previously been connected with the Baptist denomination.

SAUGUS.—Saugus seems to be the banner town just now for burglars and highwaymen. On Saturday last a Lynn farmer, while crossing the marsh to East Saugus was halted in a lonely place by a vigorous looking tramp and ordered to "stand and deliver." Instead of standing he ran, and reached a house he had just left, when the pursuer fled.

IPSWICH.—The result of the inquest, as to the killing of Expressman Quill and his little son by a train two weeks ago, is that it was owing entirely to his own carelessness in attempting to cross the track in front of the approaching train.

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